

1892, July 27.—Eight seen at Quay's Point, Nantucket.

" July 29.—One seen at west end of Nantucket.

" Aug. 2.—Muskeget Island, Mass., saw twenty-three, shot one.

" Aug. 3.—Muskeget Island, saw about forty in the afternoon. They come here to roost, arriving from 4 to 7 P. M. in several flocks. They depart in the morning about 4.15 A. M..

1892, Aug. 4.—Sixteen seen, eastern part of Nantucket.

" Aug. 6.—One seen high in the air, eastern part of Nantucket.

" Aug. 21.—Saw two, shot one.

" Aug. 26.—Saw seven, shot one.

" Aug. 28.—Saw one and shot it.

There were about twelve birds living between the Miacomet and Hummuck Ponds during August. They were all adult birds. They left this locality on Sept. 4.

1892, Sept. 7.—One seen and shot at Hummuck Pond.

" Sept. 16.—I heard one today at the south side of Nantucket. I should estimate that in all there had been about seventy birds living around Nantucket, Tuckernuck and Muskeget Islands this summer.

FURTHER NOTES ON BIRDS OF THE GRAY'S HARBOR REGION, WASHINGTON.

BY R. H. LAWRENCE.

ON APRIL 29, 1892, wishing further to study the birds of the Gray's Harbor region, I went by rail to South Aberdeen, taking a steamer that evening to Ocosta, the remaining miles of track not being quite ready for traffic. Most of my time was spent in the partly cleared land back of town and on the marshes about it. I left Ocosta May 5, going to Hoquiam, and next day left the Harbor. The great body of Ducks had migrated six or seven weeks before; but I saw a few flights of Geese,—some winter in the harbor. A few Gulls were seen at a distance. April 30 I noted forty-three kinds of birds, most of them being land birds. *Trochilus rufus* was very common; I counted over forty that day; it far outnumbers the other Hummers. On May 5 I was quite sure I heard *Empidonax difficilis* in a tree near the Ocosta pier.

Some notes made by me at South Bend, chiefly in February, are included here. South Bend has about two thousand inhabitants. It is on the Willapa River, three miles from its mouth Willapa (Shoalwater) Bay, into which the river empties, is but ten miles south of the southern end of Gray's Harbor. It is vast and shallow, and reaches southward within four miles of the Columbia River at Baker's Bay. Ocosta, five miles from the bar, has about four hundred people, and has a fine view of the Olympic Mountains and the ocean. While in the field, sixty-three kinds of birds were noted.

Urinator pacificus. PACIFIC LOON.—Winter resident. Common on the Willapa, at South Bend, in February. One seen March 16, on Willapa Harbor (Shoalwater Bay), but not later. A skin seen, got at South Bend.

Urinator lumme. RED-THROATED LOON.—Winter resident. Not common. A mounted bird seen, shot on Gray's Harbor. Four *U. imber* seen during my stay at Ocosta.

Ptychoramphus aleuticus. CASSIN'S AUKLET.—Rare. Two skins examined of birds found dead on the beach below Point Chehalis, by Mr S. A. Wye, after severe December storms. There were two or three dozen of this species lying about. A small Diver noted at South Bend in February and later, was probably *Brachyramphus marmoratus*.

Rissa tridactyla (*pollicaris*?). KITTIWAKE.—A little flock of Kittiwakes were noticed feeding in a pond of shallow water at South Bend, Feb 12. They picked, daintily, floating particles from the surface. Seen afterwards. Were probably all *R. tridactyla pollicaris*.

Phalacrocorax ———? ——— CORMORANT.—Pretty common at South Bend in February. One or two seen on the Willapa, March 26. These birds in February perched by the hour on channel piles, with wings hanging down loosely. Some had a conspicuous white patch on the flank.

Pelecanus californicus. CALIFORNIA BROWN PELICAN.—Two mounted birds seen at South Bend,—one shot in November, on Willapa Harbor, where they are pretty common in the fall. They are not uncommon then on Gray's Harbor.

Anas carolinensis. GREEN-WINGED TEAL.—Common on Willapa Harbor and Gray's Harbor throughout the winter. Hunters brought in a good many at South Bend in February. One seen, shot near Ocosta, May 2.

Dafila acuta. PINTAIL.—Very common on Willapa Harbor throughout the winter. The gunners brought in many. A few probably breed at Gray's Harbor, and some must winter there.

Glaucionetta clangula americana. AMERICAN GOLDENEYE.—A large flock of Ducks, about one hundred and fifty, seen near the shore at Ocosta,

April 30, I referred mostly to this species. It is rather common in the winter on Willapa Bay.

Clangula hyemalis. OLDSQUAW.—Several seen March 16, and a pair March 26, on Willapa Harbor. Hunters say they winter there.

Oidemia americana. AMERICAN SCOTER.—Winter resident. Not common. One seen at Ocosta May 5, a male.

Oidemia deglandi. WHITE WINGED SCOTER.—Winter resident. Very common. All the Scoters go north in summer, I think. Several seen on Gray's Harbor, April 30, and after. It was common in February at South Bend. Black Brant and Mallards also were common on Willapa Bay in February.

Macrorhamphus scolopaceus. LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER.—Very common about Ocosta during my stay. One shot May 2. Most of the 'Snipe' brought in were of this species. It associated with great flocks of Sandpipers of all sizes. *Gallinago delicata* was pretty abundant in a wet meadow for a few days. I noted this last species at South Bend in February.

Tringa minutilla. LEAST SANDPIPER.—April 30, I shot two out of a flock of about eighteen. At the time there were scores of large flocks of small Sandpipers on the marsh about me. During my stay I found that *Ereunetes occidentalis* was the most common of the Sandpipers. I think it outnumbered all combined. Sandpipers winter on Willapa Harbor. One *Tringa alpina pacifica* shot at South Bend, Feb. 25, out of a flock, was brought to me. It was said to be common.

Totanus melanoleucus. GREATER YELLOWLEGS.—One examined, shot May 1, near John's River, on a marshy island. Five or six others were seen by the gunner, at the same time, in a large mixed flock.

Numenius longirostris. LONG-BILLED CURLEW.—At this marshy island I examined two, May 3, just killed; and shortly after I saw several flying about.

Ægialitis vocifera. KILLDEER.—Rare. One, only, seen Feb. 16, on the muddy bank of the Willapa. It flew away, giving its familiar cry.

Ægialitis semipalmata. SEMIPALMATED PLOVER.—A little flock seen on the shore (beach) near Ocosta April 30. A few seen afterward with flocks of Sandpipers. Three shot May 2.

Arenaria melanocephala. BLACK TURNSTONE.—On May 3 five or six of these birds were seen in a great flock of Sandpipers and Dowitchers on a marshy island at John's River. I got very close to several on the beach near Ocosta on May 5.

Accipiter velox. SHARP-SHINNED HAWK.—While standing in the woods at South Bend, Feb. 17, one of this species dashed from cover and swept across the open and partly around me. Small and large Hawks are common on the marshes there and at Gray's Harbor.

Buteo borealis calurus. WESTERN REDTAIL.—One, pursued by three Crows, was shot, Feb. 14, on the marsh near South Bend. Two large Hawks seen at Ocosta, May 1, were probably of this species. Another

there, May 4, hovering over a wet meadow, looked like a *Circus hudsonius*.

Falco peregrinus anatum. DUCK HAWK.—I examined a mounted bird of this species shot near Ocosta in November (?). It was an immature bird.

Asio accipitrinus. SHORT-EARED OWL.—Common in February on the extensive salt marshes below South Bend. The birds flew about much in misty weather, looking as big as Eagles. They sat much on the edges of the many deep sloughs waiting for a species of rat. I found many evidences of their success in getting them. This Owl has a shrill, barking call like the 'ki-yi' of a little dog. This was heard only while it flew high above, sporting, or chasing some large bird (Hawk?). I shot two Feb. 21. The ovary of the female was coarsely granulated. Said to be common at Ocosta in winter.

Bubo virginianus saturatus. DUSKY HORNED OWL.—Resident. Pretty common. Specimens seen shot near Ocosta and South Bend.

Nyctea nyctea. SNOWY OWL.—I have seen several fine specimens, shot in winter near South Bend and Ilwaco, when they are often pretty common along the seashore.

Ceophiæus pileatus. PILEATED WOODPECKER.—Resident. Rather rare. A mounted bird seen, shot near South Bend. The railroad engineer there said he had seen them now and then, while camped on the upper Willapa. A pair was reported to keep near town, but I could never find them.

Melanerpes torquatus. LEWIS'S WOODPECKER.—Rare. In a wet meadow near Ocosta I shot one of these showy and strange birds, April 30. It was first seen on a fence, catching insects by making short sallies. I have seen this bird at Vancouver, Clarke County, in January.

Cyanocitta stelleri frontalis. BLUE-FRONTED JAY.—Resident. Common. A Jay shot at Ocosta, May 3, seems better referred to *C. stelleri*; but one examined at South Bend, and two shot at Ilwaco, March 13, are certainly '*frontalis*.' I think the latter race predominates.

Sturnella magna neglecta. WESTERN MEADOWLARK.—Common at South Bend, in February, on the salt marshes below town, and reported as at Ocosta a few weeks before I came. Dr. Cooper says they only winter on the coast. They sing finely the year around.

Ammodramus sandwichensis? SAVANNA SPARROW.—Not common. I saw a few of the larger-sized Savanna Sparrow while at Ocosta, and shot one May 2. Its measurements were: length 154.0 mm., extent 233.0, wing 75.0, tail 56.0, tarsus 20.0, bill 10.5. The bird was set aside, but overlooked, and it spoiled. A series of little accidents prevented my getting another. *A. s. alaudinus* was very common on the marshes about, and in full song.

Carpodacus purpureus californicus. CALIFORNIA PURPLE FINCH.—I saw and heard from six to a dozen nearly every day at Ocosta. One, shot May 1, was feeding in an unkept garden in a wet meadow. Generally one would sing pleasingly from the tiptop of some dead tree at the 'opens' about.

Spinus tristis. AMERICAN GOLDFINCH.—Not common. At Ocosta, May 4, a pair flew over a small meadow and alighted in a tree near me.

Spinus pinus. PINE SISKIN.—Resident. Hardly common. I shot one of two seen feeding in some willows at Ocosta, May 4. No others noted on Gray's Harbor. At South Bend, several times in February, I noted a flock of over thirty. These birds swarm in the orchards about Vancouver, Clarke County.

Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli. GAMBEL'S SPARROW.—Summer resident. Common. Many seen at Ocosta on and along the edge of a low hill which was 'slashed' and burned over a year or two ago. They were singing well, and some seemed to be nesting. The testes of a male shot April 30 were well developed, as were also those of a *Z. l. intermedia* shot the same day; but those of a *Z. coronata* shot then were very small. *Z. l. gambeli* should have been in my 'Preliminary List' (Auk, IX, 39-47). I had hoped long ago to correct my own error, but Mr. Palmer anticipates me (Auk, IX, 309). One or two skins of the White-crowned Sparrow I sent Dr. Allen from Humpulips in April, 1891, and they were found by him to be *Z. l. intermedia*. Part or most of my notes on *intermedia* evidently should have been used for *gambeli*. Illness at that time prevented my getting a series of skins of these birds, and my trips to the harbor were usually hurried. I did not hear *Z. l. intermedia* sing, but saw several at Ocosta, and a few at Hoquiam, May 6. The song of *Z. l. intermedia* is a little different, I think, from that of *Z. gambeli*.

Zonotrichia coronata. GOLDEN-CROWNED SPARROW. — At and about Ocosta, April 30, I found three flocks of this species—in all about sixty individuals. A good many were seen on other days. The only sound they gave was a plaintive, querulous call of several notes. I shot one April 30. I have always found this species so fat as to make skinning difficult.

Pipilo maculatus oregonus. OREGON TOWHEE. — Resident. Not common. Feb. 17, I saw one at South Bend, and March 25, three more. The bird has an odd mewing call.

Stelgidopteryx serripennis. ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW. — Summer resident, not very common. I saw four or five brown Swallows at Ocosta, April 30; one had a piece of straw in its mouth. May 4 I shot a similar Swallow near there, which was of the above species. Dr. Cooper noted no *Clivicola riparia* in Washington, so that name may have to be eliminate from the list. *T. thalassina* was common at Ocosta, April 30. I saw two of this species at Astoria, Oregon, March 27. It is the most abundant Swallow in western Washington. After it comes *Chelidon erythrogaster* which I first noted, at Ocosta, May 3, two being seen. *Petrochelidon lunifrons* I have found nesting at the mouth of Lewis River, Clarke County, but never on the coast or Sound. *Progne* breeds at Olympia, but I have not seen it elsewhere.

Geothlypis trichas occidentalis. WESTERN YELLOWTHROAT.—Summer resident. Not common. One shot, another heard in and near some

bushes on the marsh at Ocosta, April 30. *Helminthophila c. lutescens* seemed to be the most common Warbler during my stay. Then came *Dendroica auduboni*, and after May 2, I often saw or heard *Sylvania p. pileolata*. At Hiquiam, May 6, I saw two *Dendroica nigrescens*, and shot one.

Thryothorus bewickii spilurus. VIGORS'S WREN.—Resident. Not common. One seen at Ocosta May 2; a few others heard. At South Bend I saw one, Feb. 18. Besides its harsh, grating call this Wren has a song represented somewhat by the following: *tr-twe, tr-twe, che-we', che-we', che-we'*. It is generally sung from the top of a tall bush or other high perch.

Cistothorus palustris paludicola. LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN.—Shot one of a pair seen Feb. 14 on the salt marsh below South Bend. At Ilwaco, March 9, I saw one, and listened to its song while it clung to a reed. Its song was a queer medley of grating, Wren-like notes, followed by clear little peeps,—animated, unique.

In regard to *Salpinctes obsoletus*, given in my 'Preliminary List' (Auk, IX, 47), Mr. Palmer suggests (Auk, IX, 310) that Gray's Harbor is much out of its usual range. It is; but the species was present in 1890. I have but once since met this bird: at Seattle, Nov. 15, 1891, when a single individual allowed for some minutes a close inspection. It moved about on a gravelly bank on Renton Hill.

BIRDS OF SOUTHWESTERN NEW MEXICO.

BY A. W. ANTHONY.

As faunal lists of the birds of our southwestern border are by no means as numerous as is desirable, those treating of the desert regions being especially rare, I have considered the following notes as perhaps worthy of publication. The region embraced in the present paper lies to the southward of the Southern Pacific Railroad, in the extreme southwestern part of Grant County, New Mexico, where that Territory extends its lines to the south into Mexico, making a 'pan handle' of forty miles north and south, by the same distance east and west.

This region is an extensive plain, having a mean elevation of about 5500 feet, and is broken by numerous short ranges of mountains usually not extending more than a few miles before